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major criticisms which suggest themselves are the scant attention which it gives to the important changes in the federal tax system which have been introduced since 1913, and the absence of any discussion of excess profits taxes and of current proposals for sales taxation.

Progressive taxation, discussed in a selection written by Seligman, receives only half-hearted support. He accepts it as an ideal, but rejects it as an administratively unworkable standard of taxation. The modern tendency is decidedly in the direction of ever steeper graduation in taxation, but the older academic writers, almost without exception, oppose either the principle or the practice of graduation, or both. Alfred Marshall's recent uncompromising and, to the reviewer, unanswerable, espousal of the principle and practice of *steep* graduation would have been a valuable addition to this collection. It would have shown that there is at least one of the older economists who finds himself able on scientific grounds to approve of the current liberal tendencies in taxation, instead of opposing them or damning them with half-hearted and skeptical support.

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*The History and Problems of Organized Labor.* (Revised). By FRANK T. CARLTON. New York: D. C. Heath and Co., 1920. Pp. 554.

This is a revision of Professor Carlton's well-known textbook, which was originally published in 1911. The most noteworthy new features are the addition of the chapter on "Scientific Management," the acceptance of Hoxie's functional classification of unionism and the bringing of the illustrative material and legislative development down to date. The revision, however, is faulty in these respects: (1) the statistical material covering manufacturing (p. 69) does not extend beyond 1905; (2) the author has not availed himself sufficiently of the material which Professor Commons and his associates have brought together in their *History of Labor in the United States* or of Brissenden's notable study of the I.W.W.; (3) an inaccuracy results from carrying over the earlier statement that "The unions among workers in the clothing industries are increasing in strength, but it hardly seems probable that the Unions can cope effectually with the home sweatshop" (p. 442). As a matter of fact, home work has largely disappeared in the men's clothing industry, and has been replaced in New York by the contract

shop and elsewhere by the factory system. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers have, of course, played an important part in this transition (p. 75).

Finally, while we should be grateful that this useful text has been kept up to date, one cannot but feel that it would have been infinitely more valuable if it had laid bare some of the springs of action which cause men, whether workmen or employers, to behave as they do in the world of labor. We have not as yet any satisfactory psychological explanation of such problems as, why some men join labor organizations and others do not; what are the relations between the leaders and the rank and file, and why; why the labor movement on the Pacific Coast, with a higher standard of living and with greater opportunities for personal advancement than, perhaps, any other section of the country, should be moving so much more rapidly to the left. The solid work of such men as Professor Carlton needs to be supplemented by material on these and a myriad of similar questions. One can only hope that the beginnings made by Parker, Ogburn, and Tannenbaum will be carried on by a number of other well-equipped students.

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*Workers' Education.* By ARTHUR GLEASON. Bureau of Industrial Research. Pp. 61. \$.50. (Half price to labor organizations.)

*Adult Working Class Education in Great Britain and the United States.* By C. P. SWEENEY. U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin No. 271.

These two pamphlets describe the existing agencies for educating the adult worker in England and America. The place of the Workers Educational Association, Ruskin College, and the Central Labor College in England are briefly described, and an account is given of the various American workers' colleges which have sprung up so rapidly within the last few years. Mr. Gleason also makes a not wholly satisfactory attempt to lay down proper methods of conducting such classes.